

LESS WARLIKE NOW IN AFFAIRS OF EQUITABLE

Bitterness of Feeling Between
Hyde and Alexander Said
to Be Disappearing.

HAD A FRIENDLY TALK.

President of the Company Re-
ported to Approve Parts of
Hyde's Mutualization Plan.
HE IS TO STAY IN OFFICE.

Rumors in Wall Street About Re-
tirement of Gage E. Tarbell
and George T. Wilson.

It was learned to-day that at the con-
ference yesterday between James H.
Hyde, first vice-president of the Equi-
table Life Assurance Society, and James
W. Alexander, its president, Mr. Hyde
presented to Mr. Alexander the outlines
of a plan for the mutualization of the
company. The plan, it is stated by a
man familiar with the affairs of the
Equitable, impressed Mr. Alexander fa-
vorably, and a discussion of it did much
to lessen the bitter feeling which has
existed between the two officers since
the beginning of the fight in the in-
surance company.

"So far as Mr. Hyde and Mr. Alex-
ander are concerned," said an officer of
the company to-day, "everything is now
practically harmonious. There is no
longer any reason for believing that
Mr. Alexander will be relieved in the
near future. He will probably remain
President for an indefinite time."

To Force Out Tarbell?
Second Vice-President Gage E. Tar-
bell and George T. Wilson, Third Vice-
President, will, however, be forced out
of the company, according to opinion
in Wall street. No one would be sur-
prised to hear that they had resigned
as soon as the mutualization is com-
pleted, and it would cause still less
surprise were they eventually to become
officers in a rival life insurance com-
pany.

The Mutualization Committee of
Seven, four members of which are con-
trolled by Mr. Hyde, will hold its first
meeting on Monday. A chairman will
be elected and a general organization
effected.

To Discuss Hyde's Plan.
Mr. Hyde's plan of mutualization will
be presented, and the scheme finally
adopted will be along lines outlined by
him and his supporters. All the stock
will be retired into the society, and the
mutualization to stockholders. It may
become necessary to obtain special leg-
islation on this point. The committee
has until April 13 to report, so that
there will probably be several meetings
before any definite decision is reached.
There was a truce in the battle to-day,
when the officers appearing at the Equi-
table Building, Mr. Hyde was at his
country home on Long Island, and
Mr. Alexander did not go downtown.
Mr. Tarbell was also away. None
of the lawyers representing either side
would say anything for publication.

BITES RIVAL IN ROW OVER ROSES

Harlem Florist Sentenced to Six
Months' Imprisonment, With
Alternative of Paying Fine of
\$500.

When Castor Soclaris, twenty-three
years old, a flower peddler, No. 223
West Sixteenth street, was sentenced to
six months on the charge of assault,
the alternative of a \$500 fine, in
Jefferson Market Court to-day by Magis-
trate Flannery, two, at least, of the
court officers wore a smile of satisfac-
tion.
Soclaris keeps a flower stand at One
Hundred and Twenty-fifth street and
Eighty-fourth avenue and is prosperous and
of reported well-to-do circumstances. He
was arrested on the complaint of James
M. King, also a flower dealer, at Val-
entine avenue and Two Hundred and
Third street, the Bronx. The two men
became involved in an argument yester-
day at the flower market, Sixth avenue
and Twenty-sixth street, over some
roses, which both wanted to buy, and,
according to King, Soclaris bit him on
the cheek.

Soclaris was arrested by Patrolman
Bran, of the West Thirtieth street sta-
tion, and arraigned before Magistrate
Flannery. When he was arraigned he
was recognized by Sgt. Farrell, of the
Court squad, as being connected with a
case which came up in the court last
December.

On Dec. 3, it is alleged, a man named
Bernard Rice was arrested for abandon-
ment and Soclaris furnished \$500 bail
for him. Rice, it is said, disappeared
last December. Rice was located in Buffalo,
and Soclaris told Sgt. Farrell he would
pay all the expenses of bringing Rice
back if the other would take the mat-
ter in hand. Policeman Kilday was
sent to Buffalo and brought back Rice,
whereupon the \$500 which had been for-
feited, was refunded.
The trip cost \$23.25, which Farrell paid
out of his own pocket, but Soclaris re-
fused to make good his promise.

Manchesterer Sells His Irish Estate
Under the Land Act.
LONDON, Feb. 18.—The Duke of Man-
chester has sold his Tanderagee es-
tate, at Armagh, under the Irish Land
Act for \$1,100,000.

HOW BEGGAR TRUST PREYS ON NEW YORK.

Band of Bogus Mendicants
Reap Small Fortunes from
the Charitable.

MAKE UP AS CRIPPLES.

Mr. Waters, Who Joined Their
Ranks, Tells of Wiles of
These Grafters.

THEY FIND THE PUBLIC EASY.

Bandaged Limbs and Hard-Luck Sto-
ries Bring in from \$5 to \$10 a
Day to Beggars.

Mark, mark, the dogs do bark.
The beggars have come to town.

"And don't ever give 'em a cent," is
the solemn advice of Mr. Theodore
Waters, a young New York churchman,
who has spent two months as one of the
alms-seekers.

Mr. Waters is very earnest in his ad-
vice, because he says that never before
have the beggars overrun the city as
they are overrunning it to-day.
He told all about the state of affairs
at an illustrated lecture last evening in
the Church of the Atonement, St. Nich-
olas avenue and One Hundred and Four-
teenth street. He described how he
had gone down into the Bowery arrayed
in a "reliever's" suit that cost \$5 cents.
He learned the habits of the beggars
by living among them. He found his
arm up in a sling and went about as a
cripple.

The cripple business is a most lucra-
tive calling, he discovered. A healthy
bogie cripple, who is a willing worker
at parading, can make from \$5 to
\$10 a day. The latest beggar in cripple
make-up never fails to clear at least
\$5 a day.

"I made this investigation," said Mr.
Waters in his lecture, "to find out just
how hard a man has to work to earn
a living in New York. I found that it
isn't necessary to work at all. I learned
that the majority of the beggars in the
city are disposable swindlers."

A Beggars' Trust.
"That a Beggars' Trust exists there
isn't the slightest doubt. A man and a
woman living on the Bowery are at
the head of it. They send 'cripples' out



all over the country. These 'cripples'
are healthy men and women. Their fa-
vorite scheme to fool the public is to
feign paralysis. This is easy to do, and
hard for even medical experts to de-
tect. Then, of course, there is the old-
time scheme of wearing bandages and
telling pitiful tales of maimed arms.
"I sat in Madison Square one day
with my hand bound up in a sling, and
\$1.37 was dropped into my hat in an
hour. I made no effort to urge passers-
by to contribute. I just assumed a de-
pendent air; kind-hearted pedestrians
did the rest."
"Beggars," he found, become a mania

GIRL STRANGELY TURNED ADRIFF

Dorothy Moulton Says in Court
that She Was Taken from
Convent and Abandoned Here,
Almost Penniless.

Dorothy Moulton, seventeen years
old, told a strange story to Justice Gay-
nor in Special Term, Brooklyn, to-day.
The girl, who is a pretty little blonde,
was brought into court from the coun-
try home of the House of the Good
Shepherd, at Peekskill, on a writ of
habeas corpus by her father, Arthur R.
Moulton, of No. 14 West Eighty-fourth
street, Manhattan, who asked to re-
gain custody of the child.
On the stand Dorothy narrated how
she, a convent-raised girl, who had been
sheltered from the ways and snares of
the world, had been taken from the
sheltering walls of a religious institu-
tion and sent alone and almost penniless
to this great city, whose unfriendliness
to lonely girls has been exposed by The
Evening World.

Born in Australia.
Dorothy said she was born in Aus-
tralia, and had lived there until three
years ago, when her father and mother
took her to England. After living there
a short time, the girl says that Moul-
ton came to this country leaving her
and her mother behind. Later a strange
woman came to the girl in England and
told Dorothy that she was to bring
her to her father in New York. The
two crossed the Atlantic together, the
woman informing the child that she
was her new mother.
She arrived here Dorothy said her
father took her to Philadelphia and
placed her in a convent. There, she
said, she lived for a year. Her father
and stepmother took her to live with
them for a short time, but soon re-
turned her to the convent. A month
ago the girl said, her stepmother called
at the convent, took her from the in-
stitution and sent her alone to New
York with no money and no friends.

Alone in the Big City.
Alone and bewildered in the great
city, the girl said she wandered around
the streets, now knowing which way to
turn, and finally found herself in Brook-
lyn. There she told her story to a po-
liceman and was advised to apply to
the House of the Good Shepherd, which
she did.
The girl was so refined and had evi-
dently been reared in such good in-
fluences that the Sisters sent her to
the country home of the institution in
Peekskill. There the Mother Superior
communicated with the Superior in
Brooklyn. The case was laid before
the District Attorney, and after Moul-
ton had been apprised of the action he
sought a writ of habeas corpus.
In court Dorothy stated that she did
not wish to return to her father's house,
and she admitted that she did not
know where he lived. She promised to
let the child back in a convent, if she
could be believed the Philadelphia place
was a good one. No exclaimations were
made, and Moulton took the girl from
court as soon as he obtained the judge's
permission.

TO SECURE RECOGNITION FOR AMERICAN JEWS.

Congressional Committee Is Wor-
king to That End.
WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—Steps to
secure recognition by Russia and
other countries of American Jews were
taken today by a committee of Congressmen,
which has been in communication with
Secretary Hay in regard to the matter.
Chester W. Wright, of this committee,
has received a statement from the Rus-
sian Foreign Office, which points out that
negotiations are still pending.

WAR ON SCHOOL FADS RENEWED BY RANDOLPH GUGGENHEIMER

Well-Known Lawyer Objects to
the Theory that the Present
System is "Preserving the In-
dividuality" of the Child.

POINTS OUT RESULTS
OF THE FORMER METHODS.

Asks Whether the Emulation of
Great and Good Men Is Not
an Incentive to Follow in Their
Footsteps.

With the attitude of the Board of
Education's new committee on text
books and studies defined by Chairman
Frank Harvey Field to be impartial to
all courses of study and partial to none,
those parents, educators, public-spirited
men and students of economy who see
in the present course of study in the
elementary grades only a travesty on
education, have taken heart.
They are hoping that Commissioner
Field and his conference, unbiased as he
says they are, will consider seriously
the widespread criticism directed at the
curriculum in vogue and in their judg-
ment apply the practical suggestions of
the critics, to the end that fads and
fancies shall be eliminated and the es-
sentials of education restored to the
place in the school system that they
occupied up to within the past two
years.

Letter from Mr. Guggenheimer.
Randolph Guggenheimer, public-spirited
man of affairs and friend of chil-
dren, whose masterly denunciations of
the existing system of education have
done more perhaps to put conserva-
tion into the camp of the promoters of
the fads and fancies which litter the
curriculum of the elementary grades,
returns to the attack again to-day in
the following letter:
To the Editor of The Evening World:
Every effort should be made to give
the greatest possible individual atten-
tion to each child, and so to guide and
superintend his personal efforts that
he may benefit by the influence of the
teacher and be spurred on to do his
utmost. But why, in preparing a course
of study, should thought be given to
"preserve the individuality of the child
by permitting him to follow his own bent?"
If there is a proper bent within a
child worth cultivating, it will be sure
to assert itself, even against all efforts
made to suppress it; on the other hand,
if a special, an extraordinary effort
were made to mold all children after
one pattern, the task would be an un-
necessarily impossible one.

In days when copy-book writing was
made so important a part of education,
when every child tried his utmost to
perfectly reproduce the original copy,
schools turned out writers more char-
acteristic of the individuals than per-
haps those of the present system, which
makes individualism an object.
Just so it is with the expression of
mental individuality: what there is of

RESULTS OF "FADS" SHOWN BY HIGH-SCHOOL BOY'S LETTER.

If evidence were lacking of the results of the present system of educa-
tion here is a letter written by a pupil in his second year in a New York
high school which would furnish it. The spelling, construction and logic of
the communication speak for themselves:

To the Editor of The Evening World:
I am glad you have taken hold of the way we children are taught in
Public Schools. I am attending a High School and our program is:
English, Botany, Algebra Zoology, in the afternoon we have Latin and
Singing on Tuesday we have gymnastics in the last period. Do you not
think it would be better to have a full hours drill on Reading, Writing,
Arithmetic, Spelling and the remainder of the time for a study period.
Picture Washington, Lincoln, Jefferson and Webster where did they
ever have any such studys as we have. Since they were the foundation of
our country and had education enough to be president of the U. S. give
us the same studies as they had and maby we will be as great. But
giving us Zoology, Botany, Algebra and Gymnastics will never do it.

Fads in Sykesville.
Even in Sykesville, Maryland, the
fad and fancy workers have secured
a foothold in the schools as shown by
this letter:
To the Editor of The Evening World:
I am very glad to see that you have
been impressed with the necessity of
opening your columns to a discussion
of public school matters, and that
hundreds of correspondents are ex-
pressing themselves as seriously op-
posed to the "fads" of the day. It
is evident that popular opinion is de-
cidedly against them.
But what are we to do about it?
The leading educators, who dictate the
public school policies are pronounced in
a determination to continue the
fads. To go no further than your
own city, we have President Butler
delivering himself on the subject:
"The three 'R's' in themselves are
hardly enough. As a whole, the
equipment they are totally inadequate
in the fundamental education and de-
velopment of the child. Some of the
fads, they are called, are fundamen-
tal elements that get hold of the
American boy or girl and bring them

their age, and, above all, they have not
been dragged down by a single one of
the contagious or infectious diseases
which school children are expected to
have as a matter of course.
The highest aim of the educators of
this section seems to be to imitate the
fads of New York, and the result is
the same sad neglect of practical educa-
tion. I called on a boy who had passed
through the fifth grade to sign a
receipt and he was dumfounded at
my meaning. Another boy who finished
his grammar school course and came
out with the reputation of being "smarter
than his teacher," now parades this
indifference to the world around the loafing
places, a complete incapacity for every
kind of duty. This we do.
FRANCIS B. LIVESSEY.

With such utterances as this confronting
us it is in vain to expect any re-
turn to the three R's in the public
schools. Such a return would humi-
liate the system by calling for a large
clearing out of superfluous specialists
and detract in general from the pos-
sibility the leading educators wish to
level in.
Now, with this proof from Dr. But-
ler and others that nothing but fads
and capricious will be listened to, it is
time for all such practical people as
those now writing to The Evening
World to see the point, and demand
the abolition of the public schools with-
out any further delay. In the private
school and too home the children can
be properly mentally, spiritually and
physically far beyond that which they
now are. Children who have to study
four or five hours at home might as
well reside at home also.
I have five children and, not yet being
replaced with a compulsory school
law, not one of them has seen the in-
side of a school of any kind, while in
matters of common intelligence they
seem to exceed the school children of

NEW GUM-SHOE DRINK-TRAILERS

Eggers's Troupe of Comedians
Sally Forth on Exotic Duty
with Horse-Hair Whiskers
and Stage-Villain Togs.

Deep impenetrable disguises of horse-
hair whiskers and blue spectacles, lamp-
black chins, a la Nick Carter, and
other ade trimmings in the high art
of detecting are being featured by the
Eggers staff of investigators in
their attempt to do that almost impos-
sible thing—get a drink of rum in pro-
scribed hours.
Every one who has attempted to get
a drink in New York after hours knows
what a task it is to find the place and
how impossible it is to get the drink—
if the proper coin is not forthcoming.
Imagine the keen skill required by the
Eggers sleuth in getting a foaming
beaker of hops and putting it past the
barrier of a bristling set of Kuropat-
kins. The task almost necessitates the
use of a straw or a spoon and makes
the sleuth's usually graceful elbow
gymnastics look like the efforts of a
reform association youth.

A Picturesque Performance.
Stage toughs and soldiers and sailors
in costumes that shriek "Hired-by-the-
night" have been flitting from bazaar
to bazaar in the thrifty sections of
town during the week, and their ap-
pearance is now the signal for a gen-
eral closing-up activity by the boni-
fides. Thrifty citizens will have to
dodge wearing slouch hats and blue
shirts in the future, as this is the cor-
rect dress of the sleuth disguised as a
tough. A little lamplight rubbed on
the chin to give the unshaven appear-
ance is part of the color scheme.
Every device of the sleuths is being
used to get a drink, even to paying
real money. This is one of the hardest
things for the sleuths to learn to do
without betraying a tremor. Few can



read their first impulse to make the
high sign for the "cop's bottle" even
while on the quiv for evidence.
Several asserted "hats," "ah-ha's" and
other stock detective bric-a-brac will
accompany the turned-up collars and
slouch hats. By way of diversion, when
they become extremely prevalent at dis-
guising, some of the sleuths are said to
contemplate impersonating gentlemen;
but this may be exaggerated.
Trouble already has been encountered
in cases where the cops sent out do not
know hand details when they taste them
and cannot swear that they are what is
alleged. In these days of food and
drink adulterations, they say you never
can tell just what you are tackling.
Sailor Breaches an Inspiration.
Just why the soldier uniforms were
used as disguises is hard to determine,
although the use of the Jack Tar suits
is a good idea, the skirt-like trousers
saying that greatest of detective
problems—"How to disguise a cop."
With the baggy folds of sail-
ors' breeches covering their toolies the
detectives can get into places where no
one but six out of every half-dozen
citizens can penetrate in search of
liquid education.
Sitting in his tinkery a local Sher-
lock Holmes injected a syringe of



wood alcohol into his wrist and after
connecting with the toll desk of a
long-distance pipe explained the won-
derful deduction without led to the ex-
posures and arrests this week.
"In the first place, in order to violate
the excise laws, it is necessary to find
a booze foundry. While the ordinary
mind might look into coal yards and
hardware stores for a drink, by long

familiarity with law-breakers I decided
to look for a saloon.

All by the Magic Nickel.

"Following this train of thought we
came to the water tank and set off.
Disguised as an unquenchable thirst,
haunted several places where liquor

thrust together I completed the theory."
Mr. G. Shee Jacobs, now of King's
may have some valuable advice to offer
as to the best fancy consumer in town
to furnish the wig, costumes, incidental
music and leading effects to be used
during the spectacular run of this mu-
ber street skit. Even now Mr. Jacobs
rim shoes remove, covered with dust,



is sold and after waiting in vain to be
thrown down and forced to drink I at-
tempted to draw the throat clerk out
by having five cents on the bar and
raising an eloquent finger. As I had
drawn him on so he drew off a foaming
mug of amber hue and by deduction and
analysis I came to the conclusion
that it was beer. Putting it and my
face in my come later.

AN INACTIVE LIVER A CONSTIPATION HEADACHE

soon set right by
BEECHAM'S PILLS

TO SET YOUR LIVER WORKING RIGHT
is absolutely imperative if you are to get any comfort from life or
nourishment from food. A torpid liver can be a very dangerous
condition and should not be neglected. Few medicines act as
thoroughly, promptly and safely as Beecham's Pills. They are
vigorous but mild, and cause no inconvenience or nausea.

TO BE RID OF CONSTIPATION
There is no remedy quite as good as Beecham's Pills, not only to
loosen the bowels but in the after effects. There is no binding up
afterwards, as these Pills aid Nature in a natural way. Persons
chronically constipated can become regular and be rid of the con-
sequent discomforts formerly their by use of BEECHAM'S PILLS.
Sold Everywhere in Boxes, 10c. and 25c.

Macy's

Why Are You Advised Against
Buying at Macy's? Because:

Such advice is usually prompted by the fact that WE DO NOT
GIVE DISCOUNTS OR PAY COMMISSIONS.

They are pernicious forms of bribe-giving customary in a great
many stores, and as such they are likely to sway the loyalty of any one
who makes purchases for another.

This growing evil may start with the grocer or marketman at the
kitchen door and go along the line, affecting coachmen, chauffeurs,
decorators, dressmakers and purchasing agents—all of whom collect
their "bit" for the orders they can place.

When the placing of an order depends upon such a "bit"—a com-
mission or a discount—we do not sell the goods. The one who bene-
fits directly by the reward does not buy at Macy's.

The one who OWNS the goods thus bought really pays the com-
missions, since they are invariably made up in higher prices—the higher
the prices the greater the commissions.

As long as such methods of trade-getting continue so general in
other stores MACY'S UNDERSELLING SUPREMACY CANNOT BE
QUESTIONED.

"The Way to
WEALTH,
if you desire it,
is as plain as
the way to
MARKET."
—Benjamin Franklin.

Watch Your
Expenditures!!
KNOW HOW MUCH YOU
SPEND AND FOR WHAT
YOU SPEND IT.

This information comes to
you once a month—in compact, detailed form—
if you avail yourself of the CONVENIENCES,
ADVANTAGES and ECONOMIES of MACY'S
DEPOSITORS' ACCOUNT DEPARTMENT.

You have ALL THE CONVENIENCES of ANY CREDIT SYS-
TEM without any credit system FAULTS. You enjoy all the ECONO-
MIES of MACY'S CASH SYSTEM—and you get 4 per cent INTER-
EST ON YOUR DAILY BALANCE, compounded every 3 months.

EVERY PENNY AND EVERY DOLLAR EARN INTEREST
FOR YOU DAILY UNTIL WITHDRAWN. You may deposit as
much or as little as you care to and have your purchases referred to
the Account for payment. There is no waiting at the counter for
change when on a shopping trip. Every month we will send you a
detailed statement showing what you have bought and how much
money remains on deposit.

While your deposit cannot be drawn against by check for expendi-
tures made outside of the store, YOU ARE PRIVILEGED TO WITH-
DRAW ANY OR ALL OF IT AT A MOMENT'S NOTICE.

Macy's is a strictly CASH store. It grants no concessions that all
may not share, and it treats alike the million and the millionaire.

You know that no store can sell goods as cheaply as a cash store.
(No argument is required to prove that the customer must pay the
store's expenses, including its bad debts—ITS PREMIUM DEVICES,
ITS TRADING STAMPS and ALL OTHER SCHEMES.)

Thousands have opened deposit accounts with us, realizing the
value of this "up-to-the-minute" saving method.

We Urge You to Give It a Trial.

Sunday World Wants Work
Monday Morning Wonders

The GARDEN of LIES

By JUSTUS MILES FORMAN
Author of "A Day's Journey," etc.
12mo Cloth \$1.50
FREDERICK A. STOKES CO. NEW YORK